SOUTH AMERICA.

Disgraceful Vindictiveness of Canseco.

American Mediation as Viewed in

Douador a Loser By the War With Spain.

CHILE.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between the American Minister and the Chilean Govern-

The only item of news that has transpired here since my letter of the 3d inst. has been the publication of late diplomatic correspondence between our Minister, General Kilpatrick, and the Chilean government respecting the Spanish-American question. As will be seen by this correspondence. Spain has rejected the modifications proposed by the allies, and the mediation of the United States in the war seems to be about to terminate. No little comment ha been caused by the appearance of this response of Spain, and, coupled with the active operations of that government in her marine department, it has given rise to some apprehension of a return of the Spanish feet with hostile purposes to the Pacific. Those on the subject, however, are of the opinion that the war is finally ended and that Spain will not molest this coast again very soon I do not think that there is the slightest caus for uneasiness in this respect. Valparaiso and Callac are already so well fortified that none but a very formidable iron-clad squadron could attack the cities without great risk of destruction. The Spanish question has become a thing of the past, and will in Pprobability remain in its present condition for a long time to come until years shall have effaced bitter memories of the blockade and bombardment and diplomatic agents can settle the affair The following is the correspondence referred to:-

LETTER OF MINISTER RILPATRICK.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
SANTIAGO, Chile, March 18, 1868.

To his Excellency Seftor Don F. Vargas Fontecilla, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Calle—

Sange—On the 23d of January, 1867, I had the honor to lay before your Exceniency a proposition from the government of the United States of mediation between the adied republics of this class and Spain. The reply of the government of thice to that procession was forwarded by the President of the United States to the Spainsh government, which has just given a formal answer to the modifications suggested by the alied Powers. My government informs me that this answer is "that Spain cannot concur in the modifications which the alied republes propose, and that these modifications are regarded as antagon site to the project which was initiated by this government for the settlement of peace." The Spainsh government, however, leaves in for the United States to determine when the good offices which key have been continued in the behingerents scal cease. I now have the none to samili for the consideration of the government of Chile the question whether she desires to make any further communication to the United States in promoting a concurrence of views. Should the collection of the consideration of the United States in promoting a concurrence of views. R-On the 23d of January, 1867, I had the his conviction that the good one so of the solution of the states by way of methation may be regarded as no longer promising a favorable conclusion, and that these good offices may on both sides be regarded as

oning to an end.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I am your excellency's obedient servant. J. KILPATRICK. REPLY OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN

REPLY OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive the note of the 19th inst. which your Excellency has been picased to address me informing me of the answer given by the government of the United States by that of spain respecting the modifications proposed by the alired republics to the basis of arrangement presented by your Excellency's government. In this connection your Excellency's government. In this connection your Excellency inquires if my government destres to communicate anything more to that of the United States respecting this subject for the purpose of promoting a concurrence of views, and state that in case of a negative the government of your Excellency will consider as terminated the good offices which it has been employing to attain peace by the means of mediation. In acknowledging the receipt of the note above referred to I should lay before your Excellency that, Chile being united to the other republics by a compact of alliance, it would be impossible for my government to deliberate by itself alone in a matter of Such gravity and to give to your Excellency a definite answer. For the present, without doubt, it will comply with the duty incombent upon it to transmit, as in brief it is about to do, the note of your Excellency and the confederate enoughts an oncy for the information of the annes, and to be among all the confederate republics an aity upon the point which your Excellency sub-otheir consideration; and as soon as the com-lews of all of them may be known! such, for

mon views of ad of them may be known! shall, for my part make it my duty to reply to the inquiry which your Excellency addresses me.

In the meaning I am gratified to manifest to your Excellency the gratified of my government for the constant chors of the thined States to attain by means of at friendly offices the re-establishment of peace. I improve this opportunity to relicrate to your Excellency the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the thomat to be your Excellency's attentive and faithful sorvert.

To its Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pichipotentiary of the United States of North America.

Speculations-Italian Charge d'Affaires.

VALPARAISO, April 16, 1808. The general dulness which characterized affairs on the 16th inst., the date of my last letter, still prevails. The only event that has transpired worthy of note has been the discovery of very serious errors in the official statistics of imports and exports, committed by design, it is alleged, for the purpose of deceiving the commercial community and speculating in

grain. The erroneous figures respecting the foreign descand for wheat and the supp y in the country have been in c.rculation for some time, causing a steady increase in prices, until a few leading houses that had topt their own statistics discovered the difference between their own and the official tables. Mr. Merhader, the head of the lineau of statistics, has sent in his resignation, but the government de hies to receive it and is about to try him for malicasance in onice. The effect of these erroneous statistics has been conduced of course to Chie, where the grant speculation has been verective of line and which has now received a studen cheek. The supply of wheat is humense, probably greater than at any previous trace; and every hacteritain that had a respectable crop has really of handsonely from the ministed prees.

Pointical news is unmaper and. Attention is principally occupied to watching the marketal proceedings in Peru and the progress of the war to were Paraguay and the anison time Attaches the Confederation that the provinces were ripe for another revention, organizations are forming throughout the Confederation and bloody times are apprehended.

The cholera has reached Meedoga and his been very serve, but recent despatches from that city report that it is now gradually dimmissing. that had kept their own statistics discovered the difference between their own and the official tables Mr. Methagier, the head of the linear of statistics

very so ere, but recent despatches from that they re-port that it is now gradually duranishing. Count randomni, Cousti of the vin Valp raise, he ben appointed Charge d'Affaires of fan a les acof Cane, and whi be presented a deat in a few days.

United Beeren Bespecting Prado-Peace with Spain-Rayages of the Yellow Fever-Funeed teremonial to Honor of Casalia-

Lama, April 22, 136% The government of General Canseco has performed one of these acts which are condemned told by fractioned chames. Lacelly the government has dent be inaugurated, otherwise this fulse. sup would neverally text to serious trouble. A ageres, agned by desicts Cameco and the Minister of War, has been purchased, and the following ex-

been attacked with singular unanimity both by those in and out of the service of the government, and the very idea of disgracing the men who gained for Peru her great glory of the victory over Spain has flied

the public mind with indignation and sorrow.

The programme of the revolution led by Canseco was a strict conformance to the constitution, and yet during the brief exercise of power by that general this is the second violent and dagrant breach of the mandates of that document. By this decree, cited above, the executive branch of the government constitutes itself into accuser, jury and judge, and without hearing a defence pronounces the cruel and degrading sentence recorded. Peruvian experience teaches that to initiate a persecution is ultimately to suffer a defeat, and the victims are always regarded by the people as heroes. This government has vio lated the constitution, but there was some excuse for the adoption of the measure; the pub-lic safety appeared to warrant the summary exile of several political aspirants; but now, when Colonel Prado and the other officers mentioned in the decree are in foreign countries quietly enjoying rest and tranquillity after their hard and unfortunate campaign, the government has not the slightest pretext of right in taking a step which, under every aspect, is unjust

The government recognizes the victories of Callac and Abtao, but ignores the time of their occurrence and the men who, by courage and perseverance, crowned the country with such imperishable laurele This act, by appealing to the sympathies of the nation, will raise Prado and his chieftains to a higher place than they ever have occupied in Peruvian affection.
The report published in the New York papers regarding the two envoys despatched by Peru and Chi e
to Spain to arrange terms of peace has no foundation in fact. The rumor caused a great degree of
astonishment here and afterwards very general

astonishment here and afterwards very general ridicule.

The condition of affairs between Spain and these countries is still belieose; a state of war exists, but no active measures are being a lopted. In fact, during Pradro's a luministration the principal por's of Peru were put in very good defensive order, the sauadron greatly improved and somewhat strengthened, and considerable attention given to artil'ry practice. Caue ordified Vargaraiso and bought a number of river steamers in the United states, which were pronounced useless for belitzerent purposes after their arrival at Chile and are now being disposed of at auction by the Chilean government. Spain keeps her squadron at Mon evideo ready for any onstaught which might be made by the alied forces, but is equally backward in taking the offensive.

any onstaught which might be made by the allied forces, but is equally backward in taking the offensive.

This state of affairs will probably continue. The war with spain now costs Pera nothing, and is excel ent party capital, while Spain speads a number of her few doubloons in the expenses of a squadron so far from the base of operations or supplies. There is no doubt, however, that the ecountries are willing to accept terms of place. The public honor is considered satisfied and commercial interests have been affected by the numerous transfers of Peruvan and Chile in vessels to foreign flats. It is generally known that the government of the United States is still actively engaged in endeavoring to procure the arcangement of an armstice witch would eventually lead to definite peace. It is almost positive that these republies will consent to such an arrangement. Great preparations are now being made are for the reception of the remains of Grand Marshal Castilla, who died in the early part of 1867, while organizing a revolutionary movement arminst Pratio. The iron-chais independencia and Huases and the gunboat Tumbez are to feave for Arica about the stof Marshal are to be exhauned and formally delivered over the Admiral and the commission. The squared poses in state until the preparations in Idian are all concluded. Chorfilos owes its existence almost continued and arms and consequently the land-conducted. The formal and the procession passes and minute gams are to be freed during the ceremon all from the arsent.

contrated. Chormos owes its existence aimost contrate to the Marshal, and consequently the landing assess place there. In Lima the whole garrison is to line the streets through which the procession passes, and influte gams are to be fired during the ceremon at from the arsenal. Castille was probably better known in the United States than any of his countrymen, and although many of the acts of his die are to be condemned, still there is no denying that he merits the gratitude and respect of Pe u for the benefits conferred on his country from time to time during his long administrations of the government, General Canseco is connected with the family of Castilla, and partly on this account the ceremony will be one of the most splendid ever seen in Peru.

The y-llow fever has become very general in Lima. During the past week over five hundred persons have perished under its attack, and still there are as signs of its decrease. The government has given orders that a thousand rounds be ared every day in the public streets by a section o four-pounders, with the object of clearing the atmosphere, with the plague has not yet succumbed to its coponent, if the measure succeeds the oldest inhabitant of Peru will be forced to concess that guipowder has never been so sensibly employed within the limits of the republic. Physicians say that the peculiar phase of the fover now rading puzzles the a excessively. Instead of presenting the usual and general wynopons, the disease appears to be a highly unpacasant combination of choicra, fever and ague (the great pest of Peru, called teriland) and the original "bronze John." Let it be as it may, it is sufficiently terrifying; and for foreigners no well acclimated in the country the case is very sovere. Added to the melancholy fact of being deprived of ice in the hottest summer is hown nere for tairty years, we consider our situation deplorable in the ext city have like wise appointed out of their bodiess ral holy fathers, wose a rices a et ob in reading that day. The deatas from the fove-

rai holy fathers, whose services a cto be in readiness night and day. The deatas from the fever average about fifty per day, and the state of the cky is so fitting, and so few preclations are taken by the authorities, that we have but little appear the charles is almost entirely suspended, buyers from the interior being too sensible to trust the acetyes in such an unbealing neighborhood. As ye the ravages caused by the plague have been consided principally to the lower classes of the population, out within the last week all social distinction appears to be gradually disappearing. The course of freatment pursued by the physicians under the circumstances is very different from that practised in the United States. Several lighty important fectures, delivered by the celeorates or. Stone, of New Oricans, have been published in the newspapers here, advocating the liocrat use of stimulants, but our doctors reduce the patient to thoroug prostration, and he generally bods them farewell.

Colonel Balta, the President elect, is still busily employed in executing in the North the commission which was consided to him by the government. Great dissatisfaction existed in that section in consequence of several appointments made by unpopular among the people. Balta after having brought to Lima the cannon, &c., from Chicayo, was ordered North to conclude the people, and according to instancy active the desired object. The country may now be coasidered perfectly trangull and will probably remain so until the opening of the session of Congress in July next, when some trouble is anticipated, from the number riess peaty jealousies which exist among the propinent men of the country.

Mr. Heary Menggs, in company with Mr. Patrick Gibson, a well known merchant of its ay, have been successful in obtaining the connection of the failway from Ar quips to the most convenient seaport, Mejal. This road will be about one humared miles in length, and the government conters very serious obstacles and obsauchtors.

To show the painful effect of the decree alluded to a o e and the consecu nees arising rom (sfolly and injustice, i translate one of the many notices which collowed its publication

-, ex encound of the Peruvian army, ex-victor on the hard them commanding the ballery Mayer, and his hard crassed from the army roll by hard occess the hall hard crassed from the army roll by hard occess the hall hard to be in the control of the hard hard to be may give bread to his distance.

This appears for itself. But such is the way with the opening a success of the latter.

ECUADOR.

A Tale of Wee-Ruinous Results of the War with Spain.

GUAYAQUIL, April 28, 1868. A letter from this unformante country at the pres in time most be like "the case of the night owns plaintive darge." beath and insery surround is. the sami farmer starves, the large planter roans, the whole country suffers-with one exceraion, the prosts. These caterpillars in the vine-yard of the Lord are getting fat and fatter, and proud and ponder, and strong and stronger under the present administration of Don Javier Espinosa. Justice is coug to use devil. The occurrences at Ambato have be a followed by others on a smaller scale at Anevolo; disturbances have occurred in various parts of the north, and would have been various parts of the north, and would have been succeeded by others in the South if the resident had not very wisely withdrawn tae law of conscription. That this government, although destrous of cauting a rate of past events, is still in duty bound to decare as responsible to the State the officers who and a rate of the state the officers who and the chief had not very wisely withdrawn tae law of conscription. That this government, although destrous of cauting a rate of past events, is still in duty bound to decare as responsible to the State the officers who and a construction of the chief had not the bands of unscriptions parts of the north, and would have been succeeded by others in the South if the resident had not very wisely withdrawn tae law of conscriptions, which as the doctor as a super line of the hands of unscriptions parts of the north, and would have been succeeded by others in the South if the resident had not very wisely withdrawn tae law of conscriptions, which as the doctor says, makes the people disquired and drives harmbers or, them over the succeeded by others in the South if the south for the south in the South if the south they wisely withdrawn the law of conscription, which as the doctor says, makes the people disquired and drives harmbers or, them over the succeeded by others in the South if the south is the south they will all the south in the South if the south they will all the cheen says the succeeded by others in the South in the Chief hard the south they will all the south they will all the south they will all the cheen says the succeeded by others in the South in the Chief hard the south they will all t

what has Ecuador lost by the war? Everything; agriculture and commerce, money and credit. This is as plain as anything can be. The great staple a ticle of export is cocoa, and the great market for this article is spain; therefore with the war the export of cocoa ceased, the growing of cocoa ceased, the merchants' profits ceased, the country's duties and taxes ceased. It is calculated that Guayaquit alone loses a million and a half a year from the fact that this sou ce of national and individual wealth is stopped. Cunsequence, no money—especially as the list Congress was foolish enough not to permit the establishment of a respectable public bank. The only thing that can save Ecuador fron financial ruin and bankruptcy is peace, speedy peace, with Spain.

Public health appears to be continuing to go to the devil also. Here, as on he Isthmus and in Central America, the rain will not come when it should come, according to our strictly regulated seasons. The heat is fearful and malignant fevers are the order of the day. The bell of the priest, with the viaticum, is continually lingling in the streets, admon saing us to be prepared, as our turn may come next.

WEST INDIES.

British Lesser Antilles.

At St. Kitts there occurred an earthquake on the the 30th of March, which frightened the inhabitants very much, but did no injury, save to a small boy. Near the Wesleyan chapel on the 25th of March the earth opened, and lumps of sulphur were thrown up from the chasm. At latest intelligence a small fissure still remained.

Mr. Hippeil, agent of the telegraph company to connect the Caribbean islands with the United States, had arrived at Bridgeton, Barbados, and was en-

had arrived at Bridgeton, Barbados, and was endeavoring to raise the money necessary to include the islands in the route.

The clergy in St. Vincent's, with the approval of the lishop of Barbados, had greatly offended the Wesleyans and Nonconformists generally by rebaptazing children already baptized by them, thus refusing to recognize the first baptism as valid. The Governor was appealed to and he referred the case to the Archbisnop of Canterbury and the Duke of buckingham, Colomial Minister, for decision and instructions. The replies of both were favorable to the wesleyans; but still the Episco, alian ministers have continued their rebaptizing, repudiating the authority of the Archbish p, and in consequence there has been a serious rupture between the "overnor and the rural deam. The Governor has gone to consult the dovernor-in-Chef at Barbaios. Like all other reli ious disputes this one greatly agitates the public mind.

The coolles are generally accepting £8 in lieu of the return passage due them. They, as a class, show great distrust of banks, and let out their money in £8 or £10 to individuals in preference to depositing

In them.

The immigration agent is to lose his office, since in November the introduction of indentured immigrants is to cease.

Health is excellent and the weather good. Flour continues in great demand. No shingles in market. The late epidemic has kept vessels away. Provisions are excessively scarce. The luxury of beef or multon unknown for some time past, The bakers lately could not furnish any bread, but fortunately a brigantine not furnish any bread, but fortunately a brigantine appeared with some flour. The American schooner wanderer also had some thirty head of cattle, which ha urally found a ready and profitable market.

The English steamer Conway went to and came back from Virgin Gorda, when has been fixed upon by the British government as the future packet statum of the Royal Mad. The old packet Parana is fit ed out and stationed in that sound to make the temporary quarters for the service.

and Jamaica has been purchased and is now lying on the isthmus of Panama. The line from here to the United States will most probably run from Key West to Nassau, from thence to Inagua, and from there to Port Antonio, Jamaica. Thus the cable will be under British protection and free from the censorship and restrictions telegrams are subjected to in the Spanish islands. However, a temporary line of cable is to be laid from Jamaica to Santiago de Cuba.

The quaranting restrictions here against vessels coming from Havana have at last been removed. Ve-seis to secure immediate pratique will, however, have to bring their clean bills of health, vised by the

Veseis to secure immediate pratique will, however, have to bring their clean bills of health, vised by the British consul.

Since November last the tides of Old Harbor Bay have risen much higher than before and the currents have undergone material changes. This may partially account for the recent wrecks on the Morant Keys. The mainmast and rigging of a large vessel were found this morning off Port Royal and brought into port by a head-man. The satis have all the appearances of boing new, and information has just reached as of the loss of another vessel (making the third) on the Morant Keys—a brigantine, name not ascertained. The captain and crew are said to have been picked up as sea after being out ten days.

The West Indies and Pacific Steamship Company are to discontinue runoing their scanners to and from Jamarca, baving lost, during 1807, 222,000 by thus brained of their service.

The agitation in favor of Southern immigration continues, and the country is every day becoming more aroused to its importance. Mr. Justice Kerr, brother-hi-law to Alfred Tennyson, has just published a fetter in its favor which attracts considerable attention.

The dovernor, yielding to the recommendation of the Commercial Association, has urged the Duke of Bucking ham to incloude a small mekel coinage—

The Coversor, yielding to the recommendation of the Commercial Association, has urged the Duke of Buckingham to in reduce a small makel coinage— had cents, cents and two cent pieces. By the by, having spoken of the Commercial Association (Cham-ber of Commerce), let me say it has elected Mr. James Davidson, merchans, as its president, and Mr. Michael

Davidson, merchant, as its president, and Mr. Michael De Cordova secretary.

A schooner aden with copper sank April 19 in a squal off the Carrison's Point, at Port Royal. All hands were saved by the fishermen.

Six Leopoid McClinto, k left on the 24th in the royal mad stranger Tasamah for England, and many brilliant demonstrations of respect and esteem.

A company in New Orleans, if is announced, is to run a line of scamers between that port and the West indies. The dist steamer will call here as unexperiment, to see whether it will pay to make this one of their stopping places.

The quartery revenue returns have been made public to March 2!. They develop a favorable improvement in the finances of the country, showing an increase of £76,546 over the stane quarter last year. The total recepts amounted to £55,165.

Seven sagar estates have been sold to a Mr. Moxay for £6,450, a considerable deterioration in value since the better sugar making times, preceding emmelopation.

The weather has during the form sitt been brehly

the observed sign has, during the forth ght, been highly favorable to planting operations. The sugar crop is nearly all in and good.

Conce is in fair demand, but fears are entertained that the crop win not turn out so large as was expected.

Tonnage is scarce and in much demand for Europe

Tournage is scarce and in factor cases of influenza, and a series, about neith excellent. A few cases of influenza, the royal and seamer from Southampion to Colon is no longer to touch here after June 5.

The proceedings of the English Paritament on the Irish Church stablishment have greatly alarmed the Epi-copal clergy of Janualca. The bill providing the Epi-copal clergy of Janualca.

The praceedings of the English Parliament on the Irish Church, stablishment have greatly alarmed the Epi-copat clerzy of Januaca. The bill providing for them ceases to be law after 1859, and they apprehend that in case the frish Church Establishment is done away with, their establishment will meet a like fale in 1853.

Amont the may there are great rejoicings in consequence of orders from house recaiding sails, from this station, ther british Majesty's stampant Falcon goes to to tsmooth, where sail is to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the Cordelia to payenport, ikewise to be paid off; the larger proceeds to arbaid is to releve the bores, and the keep as a payenport of the payenp

CUBA.

The Assemit on the American Consul-The Luciusi Faigrants-Their Political Sagacity-The Fined American Stenmers.

HAVANA, May 8, 1868.
The dastardly assault on the American Consul continues to occapy a large share of public attention Owing to the abstrace of Castain General Lersund the adair has been allowed thus far to pass with com parative impunity for the assailant. The authorities now ruling have been sty enough to lend all their influence toward having the attack viewed as a simple personal quarrel—an affray between individuals about which neither the American nor Spanish goverminent can make a question of international, dis pute, affect both parties held offices from their respecific governments. Garcia was simply arrested. and after three days' confinement was released on bail, the judge who had the case under advisement having decided that since no blood was drawn it was simply a case of assault and the accused, therefore, entitled to ball. I need scarcely tell you that the American Consul does not accept the view o the present authorities. He justly maintains that an attack upon him in the passage-way of the American Consui in the regular line of his duties, is something more than a mere personal matter or simple dispute between individuals. He is awaiting the return of Captain General Lersundi, expected on the vik or

loth, and the instructions of Mr. Seward before taking decided steps. I understand that nothing snort of a reprimand of Garch and his immediate dismissal from his position of shipping master will satisfy Mr. de la Reintree, even as preliminaries to a settlement of the affair.

Yesterday evening there was much excitement on the wharf to witness the embarkation of thirty-three Africans returning to their country, after having purchased and other wise obtained their irredom from slavery. After considerable snaking of hands, embraces and other demonstrations of adleu from their colored friends and relatives assembled on the wharf in large numbers, they left on the English stamer Mersey, the Royal Mail Company having engaged to land them on the Gold Coast of Africa for \$5,000. They all belonged to the Lucumi tribe of negroes, much noted for their habits of industry and cleaniness, but by nature spirited and quarrelsome. Several "shipments" of the kind have for years taken place from here, but never heretofore to such a large extent. From their conversations with these blacks they were leaving beained, I discovered that they were possessed of a good deal of intuition, and s. w clearly that the sequel of slavery here is its abolition, and then they thought would arise troubles and disturbances in which the neg. ownld suffer most. Wishing to avoid these they were returning to Africa. "Were is probable that the condition of the black would continue as it is now they would remain."

The presecutions of commerce still continue in the different ports of the issand, and merchants generally are very much troubled by them. On the most frivolous pretexts heavy fines are imposed on vessels, the great object of the Custom House officials being thereby to increase the spoils coming to them. In the case of the steamers Liberty, and Cuba, of the Baitimore in the consignees here have given bonds for the Messrs. Brown, of Baitimore, the owners, in the sum of \$6,000 jointly for the two steamers. It being understood that the case is no

struction of another raintenant from Alexaco and to the Facific. These are great undertakings, but surely in bad hands when committed to Reys. This is said to be the same sapient individual that, immediately after the concusion of the American civil war, gravely proposed and sought permission to introduce Airican he roos into the southern States as Indeating of the press.

gravely proposed and sought permission to introduce Airican netroes into the southern States as indeatured laborers.

It is reported that Colonel Diaz Ceballos, of the Captain 6 neral's staff, has received the appointment of central Lieutenant Governor for the diagram introductions of the Eastera Department. This is an entirely new office, to which a large salary will madestionably be attached, and will this strangely contrast with the new administration's repeated de lirations in favor of respendent and economy. Through the indeathgrable efforts of our Acting Consul General, Mr. de la Remiree, three Americao'scamen, in confinement at Nuevitas for some slight violation of law, are about obtaining their liberry. These unioriums elmen have been the victure of the law's delays—so often spoken of and so common with Spanish eluris. Charged with offences that, if found guilty of, would not have caused their licarceration for more than a few months, these men have remained, through one delay or other, for this and that cause, hearty three years in prison, still awaiting trial and judgment; and one of them in the meantime became crazy.

The newspaper here called the Prensa has been continually harping against direct taxes and in favor of indirect ones. From my Mexican fles 1 fifth a strange coincidence in name and action, the Mexican paper called the Prensa having joined in the hue and avakened by the repeat by the Talisco Legislature of all indirect taxes and the substitution therefor of direct taxes.

From the report of the commission to which was

air indirect taxes and the substitution therefor of direct taxes.

From the report of the commission to which was Intrusted the examination and estimation of the weath and production of Santago de Caba we learn that the place has seventy-eight streets, contains 4,672 estates, of which 170 are in ruins, and has 428 unbulk iots.

The commissary appointed here by the lishop to attend to matters relating to the Holy Land has prohibited the further sale of Holy Land relies, rosaries,

crosses, &c., save at his office.

As a piece of good news to American ship owners

I report that there is a great dearth of snipping at
Cleninegos, and tonnage is in great demand. All
the stores are brunul of produce, awaiting trans-

the stores are brimini of produce, awaiting transportation.

Several large capitalists of Clenfuegos, in conjunction with others from this place, have formed a joint stock company for the haroduction of cookes on a large scale direct to Clenfuegos, so as to counteract the influence of the Havana monopolists.

There are now great uncertainties as to the amount of future directs to be paid on imported cattle, acording to the regulations and laws now existing, from four to six months' notice of an increase of duties are to be given. No such notice has thus far appeared, jet i am credibly informed that a large increase is contemplated for the 1st July next—such an increase as will in face almost amount to a prohibition of the importation of foreign cattle. This naturally kills off competition, and hagher prices and bad meat will be the boons conferred upon the inhabitants by this law. It is, however, said by some that the government will at the same time regulate the price of meat. Nous certons.

According to the Custom House returns for March the daties collected throughout the biand during that month feel short by \$10.130 of those collected

According to the Custom House returns for March the duties collected throughout the island during that month fed short by \$110,130 of those collected during the same month of last year, when they amounted to \$250,584, and this year to only \$710,464. The average quarierly importation of flour in Havana for the past ten years is about 50,000 barries. This quarter there has been received 55,000 barries, ragainst \$3,000 for the same time last year and 75,000 for the year before. The average quarierly receipt of lard for ten years is 34,000 ewt. This year's quarter it amounts to 43,000 against 24,000 for same time last year and 25,000 the year preceding. The average quarterly receipts on box shooks for ten years are 200,000. This year's quarter receipt amounts to 316,000 fagainst 23,000 for same time last year and 124,000 the year before.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid has communicated to the Captain General, under date of March.

The Coionid Minister at Madrid has communicated to the Captain General, under date of Maren 28, that in complance with the memorial of the municipality of havana her Catholic Majesty has been pleased to authorize the President of the Corporation and City Governor, Don José Gutierrez de la Vega, to use and wear the medal of said body, as mark of appreciation for his services during the late prevalence of the choiera.

The American steamer Gettysburg left Santiago de Cuba for Jamaica on the 27th of April for the purpose of condituding the soundings for the projected cable which is to unite that island with the rest of the world. The officers of the vessel were favorably received by the natives during their stay, and their departure was greatly regretted, as it was noped they would have remained to participate in the approaching festivities. The very greatest sympathy exists between the creoles and the Northerners, and everything American always pleases. between the creoies and the Northerners, and every-thing American always pleases.
The telegraph clerks have opened an office for the sale of telegraph stamps, charging an extra five cent piece per telegram despetched for the enormous layor conferred upon the public.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Indian Troubles-Southern Immigration from the States.
Baltze, April 5, 1868. Governor Langdon is exceedingly popular every-

Baltze, April 5, 1868.

Governor Langden is exceedingly popular everywhere. His speech at the opening of the Legislature was able, practical and hopeful.

Cholera broke out and did great execution both in this town and surrounding country; but it has not entirely disappeared.

The indians distanced us a little, some time ago, and some persons were carried off british termory by them. The Governor immediately called on Captain rounding who with troop spursued the Indians, released their captives and brought threen of them prisoners to believe. Four of these prisoners were released by the Governor and were entrusted with letters to the Indian chiefs decarring Governor langden's displeasing and calling upon them to assist aim in the preservation of order. Saustactory replies were received to these letters and the chiefs gave assurances of their friendship, whereupon tovernor hangden released the remaining prisoners and sent them with a reply, asking the chiefs gave assurances who had been for ciby carried away by the indians.

It has been found that residents have been taking part with the Indians in quarross among the indian tribes, which are common. The dovernor has warded residents that such proceedings are calcinated to bring about misonacestanding, when these residents residing on lineau territory come again on languals son to look for but she protection.

Bing ration from the southern states continues unshinger are reported coming. An Las can't for sandy den directs the attention of the Legislature.

Brown, the Canaan Child Murderers.—The

Brown, THE CANAAN CHILD MURDERER.—The Hudson Register says that Brown, the Canaan child murderer, "is muce excited regarding his impending noom," It would seem from this that the wreath has lost much or all of the hardingood and bravanthat he evinced after his trial and semence. Such is generally the case with such hardened wreather. Their natural heartiessness, indiagrence and deanonal daring are maintained thin the last moment, and then they become the most craven and algost of creatures. The revuision of feeling becomes far greater than among men who have ever possessed any degree of humanity or sensibility. We shall expect to see this great chippit, when death starts in denantiy in the face, writhe under its learful tellors till he shall have abased himselt to the very uttermost depths of human agony and horror.

THE TURP.

Three Trets at the Fashion Course. pleasant the trots announced to take place on the Fashion Course during the afternoon were sufficiently attractive of themselves to call out quite a large number of spectators. There were three trots, two of which were matches and the other a sweepstakes. The first match called on was for \$500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Alexander Patterson's bay mare Jenny Barker and M. Rodin's b. g. B. Bird, which resulted in favor of the mare, she winning the race in three straight heats. Jenny Barker is a bay mare fitteen hands high, with a sant the trots announced to take place on the Barker is a bay mare, fifteen hands high, with a blaze face and two white feet behind. She is said to have been got by an imported English horse out of a Canadian mare, and came from the neighborhood of Quebec. She is a very square trotter, with a considerable turn of speed. Her competitor, B. Bird, is a neat looking bay gelding, about the size of the mare, marked similarly to her behind, but with only a little white in his frontispiece. He is an excellent horse, and was purchased after the race by the owner of the mare, who, it is stated, had an engagement to trot a two mile heat race with her against him in a week's time. He was very excitable in this match, so much so that it was impossible to steady him sufficiently to develop his full trotting power. The mare had apparently more foot than the gelding, but he is supparently more foot than the gelding, but he is sup-posed to have more stamina. His pedigree, unfor-tunately, is unknown; but he is said to have been raised in the northern part of this State, and his ap-pearance denotes him to be quite a well bried horse. The second match was also for \$500, mile heats in harness, between Mr. Bloom's bay mare and Mr. hocann's bay gelding Mountain Rat. This was a one sided aff it te mare within in two straight heats in the easiest possible manner and most congated time.

sited affire the mane who may be straight heats in the easiest possible manner and most congated time.

The third race was a sweepstake of \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five in harmess, for which were entered Mr. Manee's bay gelding Little Eat, Mr. Engemin's bay gelding Quaker Boy, T. Ozie's bay gelding Stag, and G. Noble's Kitty Wink, who did not come to the scratch. Little Rat won the stake after five heats, Quaker Boy taking the two first, and the Little Rat the three subsequent ones. Little Rat is very appropriate name for time gelling, who is a pony scarcely thirteen hands night, and small in all his proportions, with the addition of having both his hind legs spawined and carrying a weight of years upon his shoulders. An things considered, he is a remarkable pony, as may be estimated by his trotting a fifth heat in 2:46, he is matched to trot against Quaker Boy, this day week, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, Quaker Boy, who won the first two heats in this race, is a yellow bay, and a finely proportioned horse, but seemed to be deficient in his training, and also had the misfortune to cast a shoe in the third and four in heats. Nothing was known of his pedigree, nor, indeed, positively of any of the others.

First Taot.

FASHION COURSE, Ma 15--Match \$500, mile heats.

FASHION COURSE, May 15-Match \$500, mile heats.

TIME. Quarter.

the mare won by a new and shoulders, making the heat in 2:37½.

Thard Heat.—The backers of the gelding were now in better spirits than they were after the first heat and many were willing to take three to one on the horse of their choice. Considerable scoring tool the state of their choice. Considerable scoring tool horse of their choice. Considerable scoring took piace before they were started, and then the gelding had a length the best of it; but the mare soon took that away from aim, carried him to a bad break and led to the quarter pole eight tengths clear in thirty-nine seconds. The gelding seemed now to be entirely unianageable, and proke twice on the back-stretch, the mare being fifty yards ahead of him at the half-mile pole. While the gedding inhulged in the winner of the heat and race easily in 2:40.

SECOND TROP.

SAME DAY.—Match \$500, mile heats, best two in

TRIED TROP.

Quarter.

Trotting at the Union Course.

Not before, perhaps, this season did the many friends of the Union Course so much desire a piensant day as yesterday, that the mettle and merit of certain horses entered for the purse of \$150, mile hears. best tarce in five, to wagons, for equines that never best 2.4% Ogether with those of a match, man heats, best two in three, between Brooklyn roadslers, could be thoroughly tested. But that old Soi has been persistently disobilging to turffact since the opening of the scaron of tcotting, and that he was particularly so yesterday, is men to admit of lengthy reference. Despite the prediction that the rain clouds would eventually hold pre-liction that the rain clouds would eventually hold sway, and, minging with the trisk with that bely with semi-freezing effect, to the discombit of air who leat the city, some lour hundred almough feeling, theorems as to the meeting, gathered a out the course at the appointed nour, and none at the cross of the may's sport, regretted it. The entered horses for the parse were 3. Dougrey's b.s. ben wood, down harphy s bit, m. Back floss, firm newe's s.m. bon, u. w. oubert's r.g. Frank, D. I fifer's or, m. (vedness, and without M. Taylor's b.g. Biny, i.e. hrs. was withd a vn. the reason oeing amount of that he will contain in a match to-diay; the second was ruled out, it being proven she had drotted in less time than the prescribed figures, and the last was wind awn for reasons best known to his owner. The gening Frank was distanced in the secons heat, and it no time und he have anything to do in causing the interest manifested, that being wholly the speed and movements of wolding's make and Dod. The match of the roadsters was not especially interesting. teresting.
The betting did not assume a very animated char-

acter at any time during the afternoon, the pool selling for the first trot:—Nodine's mare, \$20; Doll, \$12; Frank, \$2. The third heat being won by Doll, she became slightly the favorite among a few outside betters. There were no pools sold upon the match race.

Pors Heat.—Doll won the pole, Frank use second place and Nodine's mare outside. After one ineffectual attention the stand Frank broke badly and ran some the stand Frank broke badly Nodine's mare latence, and in rounding the sum three lengths sheaded of one-half a length, she being three lengths sheaded for Frank. At the quarter work of Doll, and that position in passed in the stand of Doll, and that position in passed in the stand of Doll, and that position in the stand for greatly urge the brown mare, nor did Hiram his hitle animal down to the half mile pole, that being passed in 1:21, so far as they were concerned in the same position as the quarter pole, but Frank was ein hiengths to the rear of Doll. The two first trotted finely down to the head of the stretch, when Hiram let Doll have her way, and she brushed up within half a length of the brown mare, who was urged by Pilfer, and they came down the stretch at a rattling pace, and after a gallant effort, during which Doll broke, under a vigorous application of the whip, passed the stand, the brown mare one-half a length in Advance of Doll, Frank barely saving his distance. Time, 2:294, and upon being amounced it caused general commendation among the gentlemen present, as the wind blew roughly in the faces of the hors: a homeward.

Second Heat.—Frank occasioned some trouble in scoring, but eventually they got away in a bunch, but in shooting around the turn the brown mare was leading Doll half a length, while Frank was six lengths to the rear and acting badly. The quarter pole was reached at a rattling gate by the two first, but Pilfer urred the brown mare, and she pushed by in forty seconds, three lengths to the front while Frank, who had broken and continued that pleasant pasting of the heat-mile pole. Hiram coaxed Doll, and she lesscaed the distance forged by it in 1:1394, two and a naif lengths in advance, while Frank was virtually out of the race. Speeding to the half-mile pole, Hiram charter, becomes the early and entering the strengths in advance, of

SUMMARY.
UNION COURSE, May 15.—Parse of \$150; milethears, best three in five, to wagons,
D. Pfifer entered br. m. (Nodine's).
1 1 2 1
Hiram Howe entered s. m. Doil 2 2 1 2
G. W. Gilbert entered r. g. Frank.
J. Dougrey entered b. s. Ben Wood.
dr.
Wm. H. Taylor entered b. g. Billy.
John Murphy entered bik. m. Black Bess., ruled out.

First heat. 42 1:21 2:3934
Second heat. 40 1:1935 2:3634
Tairi heat. 41 1:205 2:4634
Fourth heat. 50% 1:10 2:41
THE SECOND TROT.

As remarked, this was a match between road, horses belonging to Brooklynites. It was for \$100, best two in three, to road waspons. There was but little speculation regarding the result. Two heats were tro tid the ris t and time being apparent by the subjounced:—

SUMMARY.

Pirst heat. 47 1: 4 Second heat 41 1:30 ALGERIA.

The Famine Ravages-Appeal on Behalf of TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:-

Annexed we take the liberty to hand you some details of the horrible familie that for the last few months has desolated Aigeria. We hope you will them to assist an unfortunate sister country, an cannot forget that the most generous of the A Saxon family has never turned a deaf ear t cannot forget that the most generous of the Angiosaxon family has never turned a deaf ear to the
voice of a distressed people. No Freach heart can
forego the remembrance that in despite of a disastrous civil war and in face of its own difficulties the United States of America nobly;
assisted the French workmen distressed by
that great commotion. This is not the only
cample, Ireland too, can voich for the generously
of the republic. We trust, therefore, Mr. Editor, that
our appeal will be understood. A nation, great,
hobie, generous, even gerieus in its history, is dyingyes, dying of huncer. In the presence of such a dire
camminy all difference of religion and distinction of
fatta disappears, and the question becomes one of
fellow feeling towards brothers to be saved. All true
Americans will understand this, and the treble crown,
of gening, grandeur and power that shines on the
front of your republic win reflect to the entire universe the brilliancy of a fresh benefit conferred in the
cause of charity.

Flease to accept, Mr. Editor, our andelpated sincere thanks and the assurances of our ussing alisticd
consideration.

New York (Sweeny's Hotel), May 12, 1868.

The above communication has been addressed to-

The above communication has been addressed to

the Herald by two French missionaries, Revs. A. Hillot and S. Gey, now in this city, sent out by the

the Herald by two French missionnices, nevs. A. Hinot and S. Gey, now in this city, sent out by the Archbishop of Aigners to collect money for the Mushiman Arabo of his vast archdiocese, who are personned in thousands and tens of the saids for want of rood. They have also give recensly been visited by choicra, so that postalence and famine seem to have combined for their destruction. Actional these poor people are not of his own flock, the archoshop is filled with compassion for their sufferings, and are exhausting all his own flock, the archoshop is filled with compassion for their sufferings, and are exhausting all his own flock, the archoshop is filled with compassion for their sufferings, and are exhausting all his own country, and some to America, to appeal to our animality in behalf of the filled properson of the filled with the filled with the filled properson of the filled deal together. Our alge ma journess are in of the harrowing estails. * When the second that him together that him together and the last when the control of the country and the last when the country and the last when the dwellings of the country and the master of the country sometimes an a dying that the last when the country sometimes an a dying that the last when the country sometimes and the last when the country that the last which they eagerly described the last the last country which they eagerly described a great and the last country which they eagerly described a great sent than particular they eagerly described the last country which they eagerly described a great sent than particular they eagerly described they eagerly eagerly described th

SOUMER SPORTE ON THE BUD ON.—The steamer New World, norrest by the Aracina, and come New York to Foughkeepse, handing at west roak and Newborks, in three Boats and barly two handles. The Aracineta and three Boats are barly two handles. The Arac reached at 8 stock from New York. In three hours and three area were to handless, the arac boats victors in the arac many, the four three hours and three areas are from New York. In three by Boats and the stock from New York harded by Boats and the stock from New York harded by Boats and the stock from the Viboard can reach this mark let us hear no more about \$10,000 bess. In 1840 the South America and from New York to Aronny in seven floors and live minutes.—Poughkeepsie Engle, May 12.